THE STATE LEGISLATURE. THE CHARTER OF THE SEVENTY OF POSED BY MR. TILDEN.

faking the City Advertising from the New York Transcript - Brooklyn Moving Against George Law's Ferries-Harlem Court House Job-Brooklyn's Charter. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- A large portion of this morning's session was consumed in discussing the resolution of "Artful Dodger" Fort for redistricting the State in accordance with the new apportionment made by Congress. Mr. Fort's resolution asked for the appointment of a con mittee of nine, but the Onondaga Giant moved as an amendment that it be referred to the ommittee on Federal Relations, of which Mr. Husted is Chairman. This was opposed by a little bald-headed gentleman from Richmond sounty, who objected to that reference because the committee was principally composed of gen-demen from his own section of the State. Mr. Alberger of Eric opposed it because his section of the State wouldn't have but two members on Husted raised the point of order that Alberger had no right to impugn the motives of the Speaker in making up his committees. The speaker of course decided the point not well taken, but the impression about the chamber was that the Engle had well made the point he intended to. Mr. Jano official notification of the passage of the act by Congress by which this redistricting was made necessary had been received, the whole matter was premature and out of order. Much to the surprise of every one, however, the Speaker decided the point not well taken. The discussion was continued for a long time, and while still in progress, Mr. Jacobs moved to ad-journ, which was carried by a majority on count

sublicans wanted to steal another Congress

of one. The difficulty seems to be a jealousy on the part of the western portion of the State lest

the lower portion shall get the best of them in the redistricting; or, in the words of a disgusted

Tainmany member, "it looks as though the Re-

It has been noticed as a singular coincidence that as soon as Mr. Tilden made his appearance t as soon as Mr. Tilden made his appearance in the floor of the Assembly Mr. Fields, o has recently taken charge of the Reform more at the Assembly, disappeared from seat. It is understood that an arrangement been entered into between the two gentlembers by which it is agreed that they shall not be absent from their seats at the same e. Mr. Tilden was on hand this morning, spent most of the session in consultation in members of the Third House in the lobby, show authoritatively announced that he will have the Seventy's charter in its present form, ich announcement I am informed by its most ansafready given a new impetus to the grable impression created for it by the general having it in charge, Mr. Wheeler of the seministice.

Hawkins's bill repealing the clause in the charter whereby the New 1 ork Transcript made the official organ for the publication gai advertisements, &c., passed the Assemble moraling. Mr. Mackay raised the objecto the bill that its passage would prove a halp in cases where advertisements which estectifed time to run had already been adset for a portion of the time, and that it compel the doing of the work all over in case the passage of the bill should wind as Transcript concern. Col. Hawkins at there would be no danger of the demise at journal and it is present contracts were ed, and even if it should stop he believed by an order of the Court, together with an act of the advertising clerk of the Transcript control the number of times it had been indict and limished in another newspaper. Likay's objection is a valid one, and it is that probable that the bill will come back the Scatch so amended as to cover this obtain G GUT THE NEW YORK TRANSCRIPT.

bill, which passed the Assembly wing two Grand Juries to sit in the same time, was returned this the Senate with the amendment of Speaker and Gov. Alvord striken adment prohibited one jury from m cases where another jury had theat. On motion of Mr. Alvord. Committee of both Houses will

met's concurrent resolution calling cotigation of District Attorney Garhaving been "put to sleep" by the air gentieman this morning again woke offered a resolution instructing the Committee of the House to inquire lars of that office and report to the some time before the adjournment caber, or sconer if possible.

ENHALLING THE COLORED MILITIA.

ENGLIANG THE COLORED MILITIA.

jor-Gen. Sniper, from the Committee on a this morning reported favorably the bill orizing the enrollment of the colored region the city of Now York. I learn that the bill comes up in Committee of the Mr. Husted will move an amendment assent the regiment to the Third Division. He do this, as I learn, at the request of many res of the Seventh Regiment.

Smythe this morning called from the table esolution asking that as the reply of the raor to a former one of the same nature unsatisfactory, the Committee on Enced Bills be authorized to examine into and

r passing the Legislature and before being school to the Governor for his signature; and to report a bill to guard against future occases of the same kind. Mr. Jacobs moved trike out the preamble, which he said reduces of the same kind. Mr. Jacobs moved trike out the preamble, which he said reduce to the said that be done, he would be will-to vote for the resolution. Mr. Smythe led that any such reflection was intended, Old S.M. agreed with Jacobs that whatever in be intended, the language of the preamble to the implication, and by consent of Mr. Althe he amended the preamble so as to cover one objection, and the resolution was adopted to the discussion Kloogle Brown gave ection, and the resolution was adoptithe discussion Kloogle Brown gave hast year's supply bill, and seemed to uity familiar with the way "things el" after the Legislature had addir. Brown was himself behind the, and should the inquiries of the common back to that time he may be able ome hight upon the "tricks that were that session.

GEORGE LAW'S PERRIES.

George Law's terraits, incit is being heartily backed up by the crimates of the Lastern District of the his efforts to better the accommodated them by George Law's ferriestaction of the rates of ferriage. He ming presented a petition, signed by of Mr. Law's victims, and a memorial omnon Council of Brooklyn, endorsed ayor, asking for the passage of his bill, cittions were presented by other memberkings county delegation also asking 522. wains this morning presented the peti-xy-four stockholders of the Eric Hall-rusenting as they claim 50,000 share-r the passage of the builto

REPEAL THE CLASSIFICATION ACT. without sugar to the bone hunters of the wer House, and for an escape from so great a damity they most devoutly—swear. Mr. Hawkins also introduced a resolution call-g upon the Comptroller of the city of New ork for a full report of the affairs of his office. Is inderstood that this is done at the request Mr. Green.

Mr. D is Hill, who believes that the charges gainst all the judiciary, which have been so freely made, should be investigated, as well as these against Judges Ramard and Cardozo, offered a resolution conferring additional powers goon the Judiciary Committee for that purpose. Did Salt objected, because he thought all good charges should be made accepted, and first probability of the sealth which Alderman Michel, Major Bogan, the Hon. Christopher Johnson, Judge Cox, William J. Nolan, James Webb, can be below the resolution conferring additional powers and first probability of the sealth and respectability of the Residual Resolution of the Salt objected, because he thought all packs of the season was the ball of the Tommas Nelligan Ball.

The Nelligan Ball.

One of the finest balls of the season was the ball of the Tommas Nelligan Association at Apolio Path. It was aftered by the west in and respectability of the Eight Waist. Among the guests were senator Norton, Alderman Michel, Major Bogan, the Hillson Christopher Johnson, Judge Cox, William J. Nolan, James Webb, can be provided to the Tommas Nelligan Ball.

come before the House, and the resolution was taid over under the rules. Mr. Hill, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, evidently feels that the Committee will go to New York on a "fool's errand," if confined to the investigation of the charges against Barnard and Cardozo alone, and that they are to rely upon the Bar Association to prove them, and for this reason would like a sort of a roving commission, in order that they may eatch, if possible, a sprat, it they cannot a whale. But as Hill is a Democrat and one of the minority of the committee, he can stand it if the rest of the Committee can.

REORGANIZING THE POLICE COURT. Mr. Foley introduced a bill in relation to Pollee Justices and the Court of Special Sessions in the city of New York, which provides for an election in April of ten Police Justices, who are to hold office for ten years, and receive a salary of \$8,000. They are to appoint one of their number as First Judge of the Court of Special Sessions and two others as associate Justices, two of whom shall hold the Court of Special Sessions for two years, and shall not be required to perform any other duty. During their absence or inability to attend any of the other Justices may act for them, and vacancies are to be filled by the Board of Police Justices from among the appointed or elected members tices may act for them, and vacancies are to be filled by the Board of Police Justices from among the appointed or elected members of the Board of Police Justices. The Board are also empowered to designate the Justices to hold the several police courts at a salary of \$7,000 per year. Every two years during their term of office the Board of Police Justices are to designate the first and associate Justices of the Special Sessions, and designate the Justices to hold the police courts, with power to change them at any time. All of the Justices must have been for at least three years pravious to their election, practising autorneys in the Supreme Court. The Board has the power to appoint cierks and other officers, and fix their salaries. Clerks are to be required to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for the individ performance of their duties, to be approved by the Mayor or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Senator O'Brien introduced a substitute for the bill providing for the appointment of Court officers in the several Courts of the city and county of New York. This bill gives the appointing of clerks, officers, stenographers, &c., to the Judges of the various Courts, and makes the Marine Court to be a court of record. The Cierks of the Supreme Court are to be appointed as now provided for.

THE COST OF THE BARLEM COURT HOUSE.

THE COST OF THE HARLEM COURT HOUSE. In accordance with the resolution introduced by Senator Tieman, Comptroller Green reported the amount of money expended in building the Minth Judicial District Court House, to whon paid, and for what purposes. It is evident from the report that the friends of Harry Genet and Boss Tweed received the lion's share. According to the report the whole amount paid is \$398,680.48.

THE LAST ITEM

is charged to prince Harry himself, and is for services rendered as counsel to the Commissioners, \$5,000. Such a fee does not seem to be an exorbitant charge, but the people can't see why a building that is not yet above ground should cost so much money, unless it was begun in the style and manner of the county Court House,

Mr. Tiemann presented a petition signed by John Hecker and four others asking the repeat of the charter of the Tammany Society. The following endorsement was appended: "While I am not opposed to the existence of secret societies which are truly benevolent and charitable, I unite in condomning one which only pre-

cieties which are truly benevolent and charita-ble. I unite in condemning one which only pre-tends to be such while it is strictly a secret po-litical party." John A. Kennedy's name ap-pears in the list of members of the Society pub-lished in THE SUN. Senator Tieman also presented a petition in favor of continuing

THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS. THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, no matter what charter may be passed for the government of the city of New York. The petition is signed by the agents of the various steamship companies and those whose interest is in the mercantile line. The gentlemen whose names are attached to the petition would not refuse to sign any paper that might be presented to them from the Department of Docks, because they are now at their mercy in regard to the management of the different piers. Commissioner Henry, of the Chizens' Association, appears to take more interest in this matter than the others.

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL came up for consideration this morning. Senator

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL
came up for consideration this morning. Senator
Benedict desired to have the bill lie over until
the heard from parties in New York, to whom he
had sent copies of the bill as reported. He evidently desires to consult with Mr. Strahan, the
counsel of Comptroller Green, in relation to it.
As stated in a former letter, the original bill conforred upon Mr. Green extraordinary power in
relation to the confirmation of assessments, &c.
Mr. Palmer, Chairman of the Committee, reported the bill, with amendments, which appeared
to be satisfactory to the parties interested, but
he said that there were still powers conferred on
Mr. Green by the bill that he was not in favor of.
He believed that something ought to be done in
order that the contractors may be paid for the
work performed. The bill was laid over.

LESSENING THE EXPENSE OF STREET OPENINGS. LESSENING THE EXPENSE OF STREET OPENINGS.

Senator Tiemann introduced a bill in relation to street opening, widening, &c., in the city of New York. The first section provides that no expense shall be included in the report of Com-missioners appointed for opening, widening, or expense shall be included in the report of Commissioners appointed for opening, widening, or altering any street in the city, except such cost as may be acquired in the damage to buildings or the acquiring of land. The Commissioners shall receive no fees other than those provided for in the laws of 1882. The Commissioner of Public Works shall certify to the Board of Assessors all expenses incurred for the improvement made and the actual cost for material and labor. The Commissioner of Public Works shall furnish the necessary engineers, surveyors, inspectors, printing, stationery, maps, &c., and all clerical work required by any Commissioner shall be furnished by the Corporation Counsel. No charges shall be made for engrossing or copying any of the reports of said Commissioners, such clerical duties to be a part of the duties of the Corporation Counsel. This law shall not affect the report of any commission made previous to the passage of this act.

THE NEW BROOKLYN CRARTER.

THE NEW BROOKLYN CRARTER.

THE NEW BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Hon. W. W. Goodrich arrived here this evening with the new Brooklyn charter, rotten up by the people's Reform Committee of that city. It is to be introduced to-morrow, and a hearing on it has been fixed for Wednesday next before the Assembly Committee on Cities. It is based on the old charter, but has some new features, among which is a kind of civil service reform, which requires applicants for office, except the heads of departments, to have their character and qualifications passed upon by a committee appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Board of Supervisors is abolished, and their ditties devolved upon the Aidermen. There are nine heads of departments, two of whom the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, are elective, and the remainder are to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the majority of the Aldermen. The Mayor and Aidermen are to be elected annually, and the first election under the charter is to be held next fall. The Street Commissioner's office is abolished, and his duties devolved on the Commissioner of Streets, Water, and Sewerage, who also performs the duties of the present Water Board. The Police and Health departments are combined in one, with a single head like all the other departments. General powers are conferred upon the Board of Aidermen.

An influx of Politicians.

the Board of Aldermen.

An INFLUX OF POLITICIANS.

There has been a great influx of politicians to-day. Among them I noticed J. J. O'Donohoe, ex Goy, Salomon, and Blamenthal of the Committee of Seventy, James W. Booth of the Committee of Seventy, James W. Booth of the Custom House gang, who is lobbying against the Seventy scharter, Reform Aldermen Coman, and D. D. Conover, Counsellor Strain, ex-Assemblymen Wanwright, Consellor Strain, ex-Assembly, Strain, Consellor Strain, ex-Assembly, Strain, Consellor Strain, ex-Assembly, excepting the strain of the charges ngainst darnes forwings, The Chairman of the committee maked Hamilton Harris, Terwillizer's counsel, if he had any testimony to offer, and he replied that he had none at posent, but might have to-morrow evening. The Chairman then adjourned the meeting until to-morrow evening at Harris's request.

Bereavencent.
Information was received at the Thirty-seventh street station yesterday that Berthold Brown, ten years of age, restiling with his parents, had died suddenly. Capt. Caffrey investigated the case, and found that the Capt. Caffrey investigated the case, and found that the child was taken stek at 8 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Sewell, of 384 West Thirty-toird street, was called in, but the child ded at 2 o'clock in the merring of the discase, the refused to give a certificate of death.

The family of Mr. Erown has been peculiarly afflicted. They have lost three children since the first of the month. On the first of the month fure children since the first of the month. On the first of the month fure children since the first of the month. On the first of the month fure children since the first of the month for the month fure Albert Brown, 7 years of age, died, as alieged, from the effects of a kick annihistered by Adolph Werner, a School mate, at the Thirty-first steed public school.

On the 4th of the month Max Frown, 4 years old, was taken sick at 6 o'clock on the moning of the 5th.

Thereas Brown, 12 years old, was taken sundenly fill yesterday morning, and the attending physicians say that six cannot recently west. Thirty-second street was called in with Dr. Sewelh, and they have pranounced the classe as a cerebro spinal moning hey or spetted tiver, as an ordered the health surgeon, Dr. Lee, to have the house distincted. The parents are grief-stricken at their sunden and unexpected bereavement.

The Nelligan Ball.

One of the finest balls of the season was the ball of the Thomas Nellyan Association at Apollo Pall. It was artened by the westly and respectibility of the Eighth Ward. Among the guests were Senator Norton, Aldermas Flughes, Alderman Mitchel, Major Bogan, the Hon. Christopher Johnson, Judge Cox. William J. Nolan, James Webb, John Debolst, Michael T. Casaldy, Cant Metharmant, Counsely Lana std John Brout.

THE CRESSKILL MURDER.

The

TRACKS IN THE SNOW THAT MA LEAD TO THE GALLOWS. The Mysterious Killing of a Conchman b

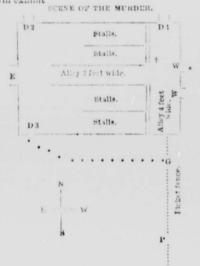
New Jersey-No Cause for the Crime Dis-coverable-A Pawn Ticket that May Fix the Murderer-A Dendly Blow.
Mr. Elijah F. Clark, who does business at 28 and 300 Broadway, New York, and lives at

Creeskill, on the Northern Jersey Railroad, has had in his employ John W. Avery as farmer, and Jacob Erbe as coachman. Avery is about 21 years of age, is from New York, and is a stephis situation on the 1st inst. He attended to his business as well as most hired men do, and was respectful to his employer. Erbe, the coachman, was a German, about 25,

married, and had been working for Mr. Clark over a year. He was honest and industrious. In addition to his duties as coachn an he had always milked the cows, and for this purpose went to the stable last Tuesday morning about 6 o'clock, telling his wife, who was employed in minutes. As he did not appear at the time ex-pected a zirl said she would go out and look for him. She entered the stable, went through an alley between the stalls and came suddenly upon Erbe, leaning over a window stil perfectly mo-tionless. The giri turned without aword, fied to the house, and reported that Jacob was OUT IN THE STABLE DEAD.

His wife immediately ran to the stable, fol-lowed by Mr. Ciark and his nephew, J. W. Ciark. They found the man in the position described, with his face bloody, his eyes closed, and almost unconscious. They spoke to him, and he re-plied, "Let me see—let me see." They removed him and examined his injuries, which seemed to have been caused by a single blow on the ridge of the nose, between the eyes. The blow had fractured the skull on the side of the head. A surgeon was immediately sent for, and he pro-nounced it a hopeless case. Erbe lingered until

The next object was to ascertain who the murderer was. Mr. Ciark and his nephew made a thorough examination of the premises, and from various circumstances conceived suspicions of the gardener, Avery, as he was the only man who knew all the doors, outlets, and arrange-ments of the stable. Some fresh tracks in the snow appeared to them to correspond with the size of Avery's feet; and although they knew ono cause why he should murder Erbe, they could not asspect any one else. The following diagram will exhibit



the was found,
the was found standing,
then from stable,
width the murderer went out,
to be de's cost was found,
through which the murd

W. Windows in west end of etable. THE WEAPON THAT DID THE DEED. An iron techering stake, about thirty income, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, should a one coul, and bent at the other in such at one coul, and long, seven-eightins of an inch in diameter.sharp-ened at one end, and bent at the other in such a manner as to form a ring, for the purpose of fastering horses in the lawn, was found stand-ing within a yard of the feet of Erbe, spattered with blood in the center. Erbe's overcoat was found harging outside on the large gate, about ten feet from the northwestern corner of the

ten feet from the northwestern corner of the stable.

The Messrs. Clatk's theory of the murder is that Avery is the guilty man, and that he had come from New York, crept into the stable during Monday night, and lain in wait for Erbe; that when Erbe went on Tuesday morning to the stable. Avery met him in the western alleyway and struck him with the iron stake; that Avery then snatched Erbe's watch from his pocket, breaking the chain, and attempted to get out by the deor opening from the same alley on the north side. Finding it too secure they suppose that Avery ran back, past the wounded man, turned into the alley in the centre of the stable, passed on in rear of the horses to the man, turned into the alley in the centre of the stable, passed on in rear of the horses to the door on the south side, which he opened one-taird of the way and left standing, passed out to the large gate, which he found locked, and then went on some ten feet further, where he found a picket in the fence broken. Through this opening he jumped, and there, on the outside, left

Its first visible tracks.

No more tracks were found until the searchers got near the house, about 350 feet north of the stable. There the tracks began again and led into the common road through the large lawn, outinto the avenue. Before the murderer attacked his victim it is supposed that he had thrown Erbe's overcost over his person to keep himself warm and prevent blood from spattering his clothes. As he ran out past the large gate it is thought that he threw the coat across it, where it was found.

Mr. Cherk communicated his suspicions to the constables, and Marshal Hills of Englewood sent the information to the Prince street station in this city. The Messrs. Clark went with the officers to 143 Thompson street, the residence of Avery's stepfather, and arested Avery. While taking him to the station house, he drew something from his pocket and dropped it, which proved to be a tencent piece of carrency. He picked it up, and soon after dropped something else, which an officer saw and picked up. It proved to be a pawn taket for a watch. The pawsbroker who issuep the ticket was sent for. He identified Avery as the man who pawned the watch. The watch was brought, and Mr. Clark was confident that it was the one his coachman, Erbe, had owned. It was a large hunting-case sliver watch. The boken hook of the chain left on the dead man's boay was found to

Avery was locked up at the station house, and being asked whether he would go back to New Jersey without a requisition from the Governor, said he did not know what a requisition was. When informed of its nature, he said that he would not go; but when he realized the imprisonment he would have to undergo in the station house or the Tombs he changed his mind, and said that he would go without a requisition. Yesterday afternoon he was taken to Englewood, and thence to Hackensack for confinement in the Bergen county juil. When arrested Avery did not seem much surprised or confused. He refused to say a word about the crime.

while in Mr. Clark's employ Avery and not seem to be a heartless or reckless man, and his morals were apparently good. No quartel or ennity between him and Erbe was known to exist, and no words approaching an altercation had ever passed, except that, as Mrs. Erbe informed Mr. Clark, her husband had once rebuked Avery for keeping a stable door shut to prevent the houses getting to the feed bins, and had repeated an order from Mr. Clark to keep the clock down stairs.

THE REV. DR. CUTLER AT HOME. In Evening With his Flock-The Paster Re

views the Grent Battle, and Declares "Nobody Hart," Except, Possibly, Those who were at the Other End of the Gun. The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Cuyer's church in Brooklyn, in full force, old oung, and middle-aged, male and female, and many of the neighboring congregations, gathered in the assembly rooms of the Lafayette Avenue Church last evening, the occasion being the weekly social meeting of the young people But by some mysterious agency it got noised abroad that their beloved pastor would be present, and the utmost eagerness was man-ifested to see and greet him after the ordeal New York establishment. Avery has been in the employ of Mr. Clark since last June, but left

A very pleasing musical programme had been arranged for the evening's enterbeen arranged for the evening's enter-tainment, and this was in progress before Dr. Cuyler entered. Miss Clara E. Stutsman, a soprano possessed of rare sweetness of voice and rapidly growing popularity, assisted by Mrs. S. E. Wisewell, the alto of the Summerfield Methodist Church, Richard Clark, tenor of Dr. Buddington's church, and G. S. Dye, basso of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, rendered a number of choice selections with great accepta-bilty. At a break in the musical entertainment the pastor was seized upon and forced to take the platform amid a storm of applause that no Presbyterial edict could suppress. Dr. Cuyle bowed and smiled his acknowledgments of the warm reception, and when quiet was restored

addressed the assemblage.
DR. CUYLER'S OPINION OF PERSEYTERY'S ACTION He said that it did him good to be there. After two days of such experience as he had had-being bulletined, and reported and tele graphed to California and back; poked at. criticised, lampooned, and tossed about generally—he was glad to get home in the old family circle and take a rest. [Applause.] They had had a terrible fight; it had lasted two whole days, and stirred up all the belligerency of the denomination. But now that it was over the sum of it was found in the somewhat familiar old bulletin, "Nobody hurt." [Laughter.] At least, continued the doctor, I am not hurt a bit. They loaded their gun way up to the muzzle and aimed it straight at the Lafayette Avenue Church and its pastor; but if anybody was hurt it must have been those at the other end of the gun. [Laughter.] Seriously, brethren, I want to say that in all this excited controversy, and in all the prolonged and able remarks that have been made, not a single remarks that have been made, not a single grateful—my heart is full of thanks to my ministerial brethren for the kindly and fraternal spirit in which they have treated me. We have had a struggle for a great principle, and have won. The Presbytery would not condemn—would not even censure your pastor for the course he has pursued. Their action is erally-he was glad to get home in the old

would not even censure your paster for the course he has pursued. Their action is

A FULL ENDORSEMENT

of that course. That godly and sainted woman who delivered you her Gospel message recently, could not be denounced by the Presbytery as unworthy of the recognition she had received. [Applause.] I want to take an early opportunity to express my thanks to that strong bodly-guard of noble women who took their places in the church where Presbytery met on Monday morning, and remained there persistently until after the final vote was taken on Tuesday night—I want to meet them at an early opportunity, and thank them for the support and encouragement they gave me. [Laughter.] And now, in closing. I want to read to you a letter I have just received, which is a sample of the multitude pouring in upon me. This letter is from the most prominent clergyman in that most conservative of churches, the Dutch Reformed.

[This letter was a very cordial and complete endorsement of Dr. Cuyier's course in finding Miss Smiley into his pulpit, and a tender of sympaty for him in his prosecution—pending when the letter was written—before Presbytery.]

Now Go TO Work.

Now GO TO WORK.

The doctor closed by exherting his congregation to dismiss from their minds the excitement this agitation had caused, and settle down at once to the regular and legitimate work of the Church in the old harmonious and happy fashion that characterized them.

After some more excellent music and some recitations by M. E. H. Singarantees. NOW GO TO WORK. some more excellent music and some ons by Mr. E. H. Shannon, the compan

WORKMEN TO BE PAID. The Hon. Wm. M. Tweed's Ciaim Against

the City-Wages Amounting to \$543,-237,32 Ordered to be Paid. The Board of Audit met yesterday afteroon, in the Comptroller's office. Long before e opening of the session the room was packed

with those who had their little accounts against the triumvirate, around whom stood a body guard of a dozen policemen. Commissioner Van Nort was loudly cheered as he passed through the throng to his chair. Comptroller Green presented the pay-rolls

from the Fire Department for last December,

amounting to \$60,983.33.

Col. Stebbins moved that they, being duly audited, be allowed and paid. The motion was audited, be allowed and paid. The motion was carried.

Comptroller Green submitted the December pay rolls of the Police Department, amounting to \$203,85.9; of the laborers on the public parks, amounting to \$43,280,22; of the small pipe men, amounting to \$9,981; and of the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Marine, and Common Pleas Courts, amounting to \$74,375. All these, on motion of Col. Stebbins, were ordered to be paid when properly certified.

Commissioner Van Nort offered a resolution that all claims be referred to the Finance Department before presentation to the Board of Audit, and that all objections to the claims be submitted in writing. Adopted.

Mr. Van Nort moved that the claim of the trustees of various fire insurance offices who had advanced the money for the October and November pay rolls of the Fire Department, be allowed. This claim, amounting to \$134,29.17, was ordered to be paid.

Pay rolls from the Department of Public

This claim, amounting to \$152,552.17, was ordered to be paid.

Pay rolls from the Department of Public Works, amounting to \$50,582.50, and claims from several benevolent institutions were laid over.

A communication was received from Wm. M. Tweed, setting forth a claim for the rent of the building corner of Fourth avenue and E8th street, occupied by the Fifth District Police Court. The amount claimed is \$6.750 for two quarters, beginning on September 1 and December 1, with the interest on \$3.378 for the first quarter.

puarter.

Before the close of the session. Commissioner van Nort at the request of the flowed started for Albany to urge the passage of the Supplemental oill, which it is stated will remove all difficulties in relation to the immediate settlement of all

Brutal Marder in Kentucky - A Man Shot Down by a Negro at his Own Door, Paris, Ky., Feb. 5.—Yesterday a Mr. Godman went out hunting rabbits near Hutchin son station. He returned recling drunk, and when near his own door was halled by Mose Moore, a negro, "to come out into the pike." Godman turned and started for the pike, about Godman turned and started for the pike, about thirty feet distant. When he had passed through the 'gate the negro began to fire at him, advancing as he fired each shot. After the fourth snot he ran up within five feet of Godman, stopped, leveled the pistol with both hands, took deliberate alm, and shot him through the heart. Each of the preceding snots had taken effect. The parties had had a previous quarrel, in which the negro claims that Godman threatened his life. Godman leaves a wife and child in a destitute condition. The murderer has been arrested and locked up in the county jail.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7.—On Friday ast a colored man named Arch Embry was shot and killed at Gala Rock, Pope county, by two young men named Dempsy. The brother and young men named Dempsy. The brother and father of the murdered man then attacked an old gentleman named Tucker, charging him with being the cause of the killing.
They shot Tucker twice, and beat him until they thought he was dead. He was alive, however, on Saturday, but there are no hopes of his recovery. After this the negroes gathered to the number of about thirty, with firearms, and more trouble is apprehended.

A Verdlet for \$200.600. A verdet for \$200.000.

Springfield, Hill, Feb. 6.—The celebrated case of Philips and St. John ageinst the Grand Tower Manufacturing and Transportation Company of which George Taibut Olyphant of New York is President, was finished to day. The jury after being out only five minutes, rendered a verdet for the plaintiff of \$200.000.

her time nor space allows us to re be above ball, which took place last evening than to real last it was attended by all the not.

THE FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION

Sun.

SUN REPORTER'S EXPLORA-TION OF THE HENRY MINE.

The Owners' Secret Preparation of the Mine for Official Inspection—The Mining Company's Parsimony—Indignation in Pittston—The Victims' Families.

Pittston, Pa., Feb. 7.—These explosions

n the mines of this great coal district are peri-odical, and are generally attributed to an allwise Providence. In this case the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company must bear the responsibility. The culpable carelessness and indifference of this company call for the severest censure. The Henry Colliery, the scene of the explosion, is about five miles below Pittston, near the town of Plainsville.

Since the 1st of January the men (numbering 160) employed in the mine have been lying idle During this time some have been engaged in re-pairs. It was not thought necessary by the General Superintendent (Frederick Mercur) to use any precaution for the safety of those men, and no fire boss was employed. It is the fire boss's business to see that sufficient air is forced down the shaft into the gangways, and to eject in a great degree the bad gas generated. The insufficiency of wages paid the former fire boss forced him to find other employment on the 25th of December, and since that time no fire boss has been employed.

Dissatisfaction was expressed by the miners during the week prior to the 1st of January, and apprehension was felt; yet they had been without employment for the past five weeks, and many of them were glad of an opportunity to obtain work even at so great a risk as that involved in working an insecure mine.

THE DESCENT ON TUESDAY. On Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, Patrick Mc-Cullough, Robert Hays, Richard Norris, Michael Barrett, and Patrick Collins, carrying unprotected lamps, descended the main shaft, 384% feet in depth, and at a distance of about 500 feet from the foot of the shaft began work. They were changing the car road from a four-foot were changing the car road from a four-foot gauge to a three-foot gauge. Michael Barrett the driver of the mine car, who was a little in advance of the rest of the men, opened a door in the main gangway, and instantly the gas ignited from his lamp, and a fearful explosion followed. The timbers were thrown in all directions, and a great mass of coal and stone gave way.

The terrific report and the dense volume of smoke from the shaft created the wildest excitement in the neighborhood, and it was some time before any of the hardy miners, men who have lived all their lives in the mines of the old country and this, could muster up courage to descend

GROPING IN THE DARK.

Finally a mere handful of men got in position on the carriage, and, quaking with fear, were slowly lowered to the foot of the shaft. With the assistance of safety lamps they groped their way along the gangways, stumbling over the slimy rocks, and into the mud and water. After a long and weary search they reached the entrance to the gangway where the men had been repairing. A great quantity of stone and coal, together with shattered timber and mining materials, met their gaze. A little further on Michael Barrett, who was still conscious, was found terribly burned about the face and body. He was at once taken to his cabin near by, where his wife, who became wild with grief, had him cared for. He is alive, but there is no possibility of his recovery.

PAT COLLINS'S ESCAPE.

Pat Collins, the track boss, was called away to

PAT COLLINS'S ESCAPE.

Pat Collins, the track boss, was called away to a distant part of the mine a short time before the explosion, and was consequently unharmed. Patrick McCullough was blown 200 feet. His head was severed from his body. Robert Hays was blown 150 feet. His head was crushed and his body terribly mutilated. Richard Norris, barned to a crisp, was found lying on his back, his right arm thrown across his forehead. The bodies were placed in the carriage and taken to the engine room above. The villagers crowded about the bodies in the most excited manner and were loud in their denunciations of the company.

THE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

McCullough was about 55 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children, the oldest only It years of age. They are destinate. Norris and Hays were also married men baving larre families. The three victims of the stupidity and carelessness of this mining company are to be buried to-morrow.

The Sun reporter visited the mine to-day as Mine Inspector T. M. Williams was making preparations to descend the shaft. A number of the company's officers were standing idly about chatting merrily. They thought that the explosion needed very little consideration, as it was of trifling importance. Mr. Williams extended a printed form filled up with the names, ages. &c., of the dead men. He said it was customary for the mining companies to have such blanks on hand, as "accidents will happen, you know." The ignorant but aristocratic officers nodded approval, saying:

"Of course, no one is to blame for this."

EXPLORING THE MINE.

Five men, including the reporter, accompanied Mr. Williams on his tour of inspection, each was supplied with a safety lamp. Stepping on the water-soaked carriage we descended rapidly to the foot of the shaft, and wandering through the long gangways reached the scene of the disaster. Through the long passages the ventilation was found in excellent condition. Mr. Williams led the exploring party, his occasional sharp warnings to keep back occasioned much alarm, but the frequent testing of the atmosphere proved it unnecessary. Many of the doors leading to the gangways had been removed and bales of hay and straw were found around the entrances. When the Sun reporter made inquiries regarding them the inspector and party were extremely reticent. One aged miner who accompanied the party winked suggestively at the reporter.

AN INVESTIGATION. EXPLORING THE MINE.

After some time had been foolishly and criminally wasted in rummaging about huge piles of debris, the exploring expedition seated themselves near the mine car, to which was attached the dead muse, and held a council of war. It was decided to select a committee of miners, comprising all nationalities, to visit the mine tomorrow and report the result of their investigation at the Coroner's inquest.

The party manifested no disposition to leave the mine, and sat completently admiring each other. The veteran miner was prevailed upon by the reporter to assist int to make his exit from the mine. Bidding the others facewell, the old miner started with the reporter. He lost his way several times, but finally reached the foot of the shaft. Bespattered with the filthy slime, cold, and wet we reached the engine room above. Here the old fellow became communicative.

WHAT THE GLD MINER SAID.

"That's all a put up job," said he. "Why, just AN INVESTIGATION.

"That's all a put up job," said he. "Why, just fiter those poor fellows were taken from the nine, the General Superintendent, Mr. Mercur, ent men down to tear out the doors, and put traw and hay there to purify the air, and make traw and hay there to purify the air, and make thok nice for the inspector."

Feeling somewhat distrustful concerning what the old fellow had said, the reporter interviewed number of miners, whose names can be given f necessary, and they positively declared that Mr. Mercur had arranged everything so as to satisfy the inspector that no blame could be attached to the company, in utter disregard of the acts.

The Henry Mine was first worked in July, 1886, and was the property of H. N. Burroughs. In June last it was sold to the Luzerne from and Cal Company, by whom it has since been operated. Several persons were slightly burned at different times, and it has been well known that gas existed in the mine in such quantities as to render it unsafe for the miners to work in it unless it was watched by the fire boss.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

COL. WHITLEY'S DISCLOSURES.

The Kind of Man they are Using to Hound Vigilant Officer Down-Fighting a Gang of Counterfeiters and Smugglers.

Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the United States Treasury, testified before the Senatorial Committee yesterday, that he succeeded Col. Wm. P. Wood on the 12th of May, 1869. He has about twenty operatives in different parts of the United States. Their compensation is from \$4 to \$6 per diem. Their special duty is to hunt out counterfeiters in every part of the country. Col. Whitley was appointed an Inspector of Customs in January, 1871, by Collector Murphy. Abram C. Beatty was recommended to him in the spring of 1870, by Inspector Walling. Whitley began to have cause to distrust Beatty in the spring of 1871, on account of several charges of blackmailing. In April, 1971, about 70 boxes of wine out of 600 which had been seized, were missing, and a quantity was traced to Beatty's house. He was therefore discharged. Beatty was once tried for murder in Suffolk county, L. I., and convicted nurder in Buffolk county, L. L., and convicted of assault. He told Whitley that he paid \$1,000 to each of the doctors to get them to swear that the man did not die of the blows which he struck, and thus Beatty escaped the gallows. "Here is the record," said Col. Whitley," "right here." Beatty did some very good work, however, and would be a desirable man if he would only be honest.

DEALINGS IN SPURIOUS MONEY.

With regard to the counterfeit \$20 plate of the Shoe and Leather Bank, Col. Whitley said that a notorious counterfeiter named Wm. Gurney was arrested for passing some counterfeit money which he got from Joshua Miner. Gurney introduced Whitley to Miner, at the corner of Sixtyseventh street and the Boulevard. Miner met Whitley by appointment in the Astor House, and agreed to give up the counterfeit \$20 plate, with ink and printing press. The articles were to be sent by express. A few days afterward, Whitley got a baggage check and a note with no signature, saying, "Go to Rutherfurd Park and get a trunk," Beatty went and got the trunk, which contained the plate, &c.

Beatty got \$100 from the Shoe and Leather Bank. Whitley had promised not to expose Miner then, and kept his word. Miner had been a counterfeiter all his life, and had been in State Prison in Ohio. Whitley's force had arrested between 1,200 and 1,300 counterfeiters, and seized about twenty plates. "They will tear me down, if they can," said Whitley; "but I will do my duty."

Senator Casserly—Who are they? A.—The counterfeiters and their abettors. Beatty is one of them, for I have seen him with Miner. DEALINGS IN SPURIOUS MONEY.

RANK PERJURY.

RANK PERJURY.

Q.—You do not include the Judge and jury in the Miner case? A.—Well, no, sir; they may have been mistaken. They swore him out with pure, rank perjury, and if I ever try him again I will leave the United States if I don't show it. I have no bad feelings against Beatty; but he's the most unmitigated scoundrel I ever knew.

Col. Whitley said he didn't himself either smoke, drink, or chew, and had never given away or disposed of any cigars brought into his office. He never sent but one box of cigars to Washington. He bought that and sent it to Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury. His subordinates sometimes gave cigars to reporters; but the cigars had been purchased at some store. ELEVEN HUNDRED INDICTMENTS PIGEON-HOLED.

Col. Whitley added that the Government had

Col. Whitley added that the Government had been striving earnestly for two years to bring the Blatchford-Cauldwell drawback case to trial. There are about 1.00 indictments now in pigeon-holes. Men are sometimes arrested illegally, and a warrant is obtained from the Commissioner. There are about 100 forfeited bail-bonds not sued for. The United States Courts in this city have not proper facilities.

The Colonel acknowledged that he had redeemed from a pawnbroker a number of smuggled diamonds which had been pledged for \$256 by one Radeliffe, or Chamberlain. The Colonel soid the diamonds to his men, but said he didn't make a cent out of the operation.

The information in Radeliffe's case was brought by a Mr. Justice and a Mr. Esbon. These two afterward disputed with Whitley the right to the moiety on \$4.50 worth of diamonds recovered at Radeliffe's stopping place, and Whitley discontinued the case against Radeliffe, and had Esbon and Justice indicted.

Col. Whitley further said that he has had men for some months in North Carolina. Header against the Ku-Klux. He has expended about \$10.000 in this way.

COL. WHUTLEY'S BIOGRAPHY.

At the Custom House investigation, last evening, Col. Whitley said that he left Cambridge, Mass., in 1857, and went to Lawrence, Kansas, lie kept a grocery store and an eating-house in Lawrence. In January, 1859, he went with a United States Marshal from Missouri, and a party of five or six men, to hunt a party of thirteen runaway negroes. The negroes were caught and returned to Missouri. From Lawrence Mr. Whitley went to Pike's Peak in June, 1859, but soon returned unsuccessful. He then travelled via St. Louis to New Orleans, and went on steamers up the Red river, trading for molasses and sugar. Soon after the opening of the war Whitley reported to Butler at New Orleans, and was appointed a detective. He was afterward cammissioned as Major in the Fifth Louisianna, and some time after brevetted Lieutenant COL. WHITLEY'S BIOGRAPHY. ianna, and some time after brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

AFTER THE WAR. After the close of the war he received permission from Banks to take a quantity of liquor to Mobile and dispose of it there. He left New Orleans in 1865, and kept a pawnbroker's shop in Boston. In 1866 his license was revoked on account of a man in his employ cheating a customer who brought a watch to the shop. He then received an appointment as special agent of the Treasury, and selzed some stills in the mountains of Virginia. In 1869 he was appointed Chief of the Secret Service Division. He acknowledged having men in his employ who had been thieves, smuggiers, and counterfeiters.

He corrected a statement of the morning, saying that the bottles of wine seized by Beatty were 300, and not 600 in number.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Gladstone Hopes the American Demand for Indirect Claims will be Withdrawn. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The subject of the Treaty of Washington and the claims of the gain introduced in the House of Commons tolay, and gave rise to another exciting discussion. Mr. Ralph Osborne, member for Waterford City, addressed the House at length, and in the course of his remarks, said the Alabama quesion was the most momentous one England had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the astute lawyers who composed the American Commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted. If, said he, lawyers had planned the English case, we could escape with the payment of six millions sterling. The with the payment of six millions sterling. The American Commissioners had served their country well and achieved a triumph. Mr. Osborne, continuing, said the trouble lay at home. The Government had armies which could not march and ships which were unseaworthy, and now had a treaty which they could not stand upon.

Mr. Arthur J. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, blamed the Government for all the trouble which had been wrought. He thought, however, that the American Government would recede from its extreme demands, but said, that in case it did not. England having admitted the principle of indirect claims, must be prepared to meet the enormous demands of the United States.

Mr. Gladstone and several other members defended the action of the Commissioners and of the Government, and said they hoped the American claim for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

Later.—Earl Granville's despatch contains no threat to withdraw from the amistration and the canadisate to withdraw from the amistration and the canadisate the sareshal where a state of the says that a Mr. Diks and asked for protection. He says that a Mr.

that gas existed in the mine in such quantities it unless it was watched by the fire boss.

Since Mr. Mercur has been Superintendent of the comments and relative such that the surface of the more he has not related a system of economy in the reduction of wags which has occasioned much distress to the unless and their families. Formely they received \$2.50 per day, and toward for the surface of the treatment of the surface of the relative state of the surface of the treatment of the surface of the surfac

DEATH ON THE RAIL TRACK

APPALLING SPECTACLE ON A WEST. ERN RAILROAD.

Collision on the Rock Island and St. Louis

Railroad - The Cars Telescoped and en Fire - Four Passengers Roasted Alive -Thirteen Others Badly Injured. ALTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—A passenger train oing to St. Louis on the Reckford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which was due at Alton Junction at 6:10 this morning, when about threequarters of a mile below Upper Alton station came in collision with a freight train going

north. The baggage oar and first coach were telescoped, and then almost instantly took fire. The scene that ensued was most appaling. The un-

scoped, and then almost instantly took fire. The scene that ensued was most appaling. The unfortunate passengers were most of them caught between the car seats, and egress from the car was nearly impossible.

The flames enveloped the doomed cars almost instantly, and the terrified passengers were left to be roasted alive.

Up to 11 A. M. the charred and blackened remains of four victims of this fearful accident had been recovered, and were lying in the snow awaiting the Coroner's inquest.

The names of the killed as far as known are James Tweesin, Mrs. Roubon Rains. The other two bodies have not been identified. The wounded are Reuben Rains, heap and body badly cut; Isaac Barnhardt, badly burned, and head cut; August Maube, ankle broken; M. Cannon, leg broken; Frederick Bugbee of St. Louis, badly burned; karl Tiss, severely bruised; train boy, seriously injured; besides five others slightly wounded. Altogether, four were killed and thiteen injured.

The freight train should have side-tracked at the Junction, but instead of doing so kept straight on.

Baker, the conductor of the freight train, jumped off when the trains coilided, and sought safety in flight.

It is said the engineer and fireman followed him, but this lacks confirmation. The whole responsibility is thrown upon Baker.

When the trains met, Mr. Rains, his wife, and child were sitting together, the child between its parents. The shock of the coilision forced the seats together, fastening them in the wreck, Rains finally succeeded in extricating himself, although terribly burned, but all efforts to release his wife were unavailing. The child only was rescued by great efforts.

The wounded are now at Brighton. The dead were brought to Alton, where an inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK RUN.

Great Rush Yesterday—The Police Dra-ving Away the Depositors.
The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was continued yesterday. From an early hour the depositors began taking positions in front of the bank, and before the opening hour the lines were more extended than they had been for several days before. Sergeant Nicholson and Roundsmen Phillips and Campbell were in charge of the police force during the morning. and Sergeant Rooney in the afternoon. When the doors were opened the waiters marched inside, and at 10 o'clock the bank was more completely filled than for a number of days. The double lines encircled the parallelogram and reached to the door. Those inside numbered about 200. Payments were continued during the day as usual. The first man paid is evidently a scholar, He is a well-dressed man of intellectual coun-

tenance, and wrote his signature rapidly. To his astonishment it did not bring the money. "What's the matter?" asked he. "This signature don't agree with that on the

book," said the teller.
"I'm not surprised at that," responded the gentleman, "I've not been here before in six years, and I suppose my hand has changed some since then." "Please write your name again," said the teller,

That's the only other way that I sign my name, and if that don't do, here's a gentleman who can identify me—he was with me in the 'class of 'el.'

The voucher was unnecessary, however, for the

The voucher was unnecessary, however, for the last signature was satifactory and the gentieman got his money—\$1.300.

As early as 12:30 P. M. the lines began forming outside the bank. About 1:30 P. M. the lines were dispersed by the police, and further forming was forbidden. At 3 o'clock P. M. about seventy-flye persons remained in the bank unpaid. They quietly marched out, and some of them were proceeding to form in line, but the formation was again broken up. One woman said:

DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

A number of women clung to the railing with tenacity, but it was unavailing, for the police ordered them off, telling them to come, if they wished to, at half past four. This order was not favorably received, but there was no use in attempting to evade the order, and the people dispersed.

At 8 o'clock P. M. about one hundred persons entered the bank, and payments went on as usual. Roundsman Campbell was in command at night. The pile of greenbacks on the centre table was last night higher than on any previous day of the run.

Secretary Haight has been slightly indisposed. This may have given rise to a rumor which yesterday reached the reporter, that the Secretary had resigned. Inquiry at the bank last evening showed that Mr. Haight had almost entrely recovered from his slight illness, and that he had not resigned, nor had he any thought of such action.

Death of Archbishop Spalding. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Martin John Spalding, primate of the Catholic Church in the United States, and Archbishop of this dlocese, after a protracted illness, died this afterresidence on Charles street. The funeral He was in the sixty-second year of his age. By the death of this prelate the Roman Catholic Church in this country loses one of its most zealous supporters and an ecclesiastical writer of great merit. Archbishop Spalding was born in 1813 at Montreal. His early career in the priesthood was marked by earnest devotion and self-denial. In 1848 he was appointed coadjutor bishop to Bishop Flaget of the coadjutor bishop to Bishop Flaget of the See of Bardstown and Louisville, and succeeded to the bishoprick in 1850, remaining in it till 1864, when he was appointed Archbishop of Balti-more. His fame as an author dates from this appointment. Among the most celebrated of his works may be cited his "Miscellany," His tory of the Leformation," and "Evidences of Catholicity." The zenith of his fatue was reach-ed in 1858 at New Orleans, when he delivered his celebrated sermen on Faith, at the dedicate

A Manager's Perplexities.

Lost evening Mr. Reuter, propulator of the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, called upon Inspector Dilks and asked for protection. He says that a Mr.